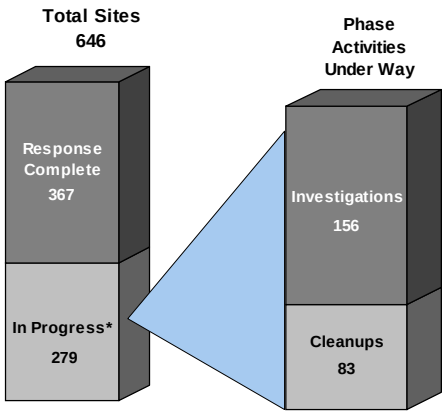
DLA

Cleanup Status and Progress

"My policy is to act in an open and fair manner when considering an action that may impact human health and the environment. We make sure we execute our environmental and public health responsibilities in a manner which is fair, open, unbiased, and fully consistent with the President's direction."

—Henry T. Glisson, Lieutenant General, USA, Director, Defense Logistics Agency

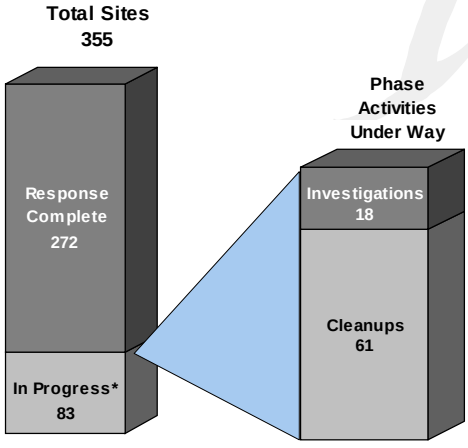
ER, DLA and BRAC Site Status



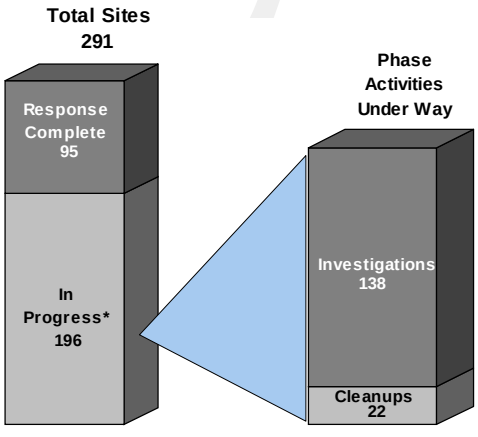
The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is a combat support agency headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. It is responsible for providing the Department of Defense (DoD) and other federal agencies with a variety of logistics, acquisition, and technical services in peace and war. These services include inventory management, procurement, warehousing, and distribution of spare parts, food, clothing, medical supplies, construction materials, and fuel; administration of all acquisition contracts for military service weapon systems; and reutilization and disposal of material that is obsolete, worn out, or no longer needed.

DLA provides the military departments and the nation with several environmental services, including hazardous waste disposal, technical information on hazardous waste, fuel services, management of the ozone-depleting substances reserve, and storage and maintenance of stockpiles of strategic and critical materials for national defense.

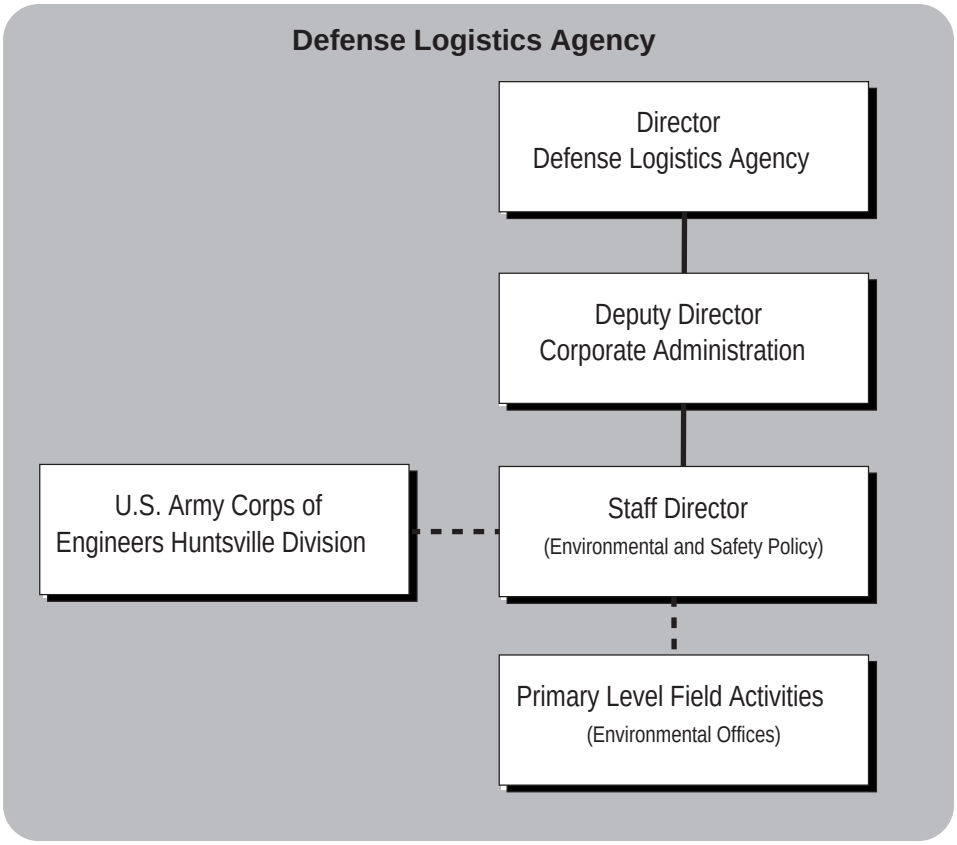
ER, DLA Site Status as of September 30, 1997



BRAC Site Status as of September 30, 1997



* Note: In-progress includes sites that will be under way in the future. Therefore, totals of sites with phase activities under way are generally less than the total number of sites in progress.

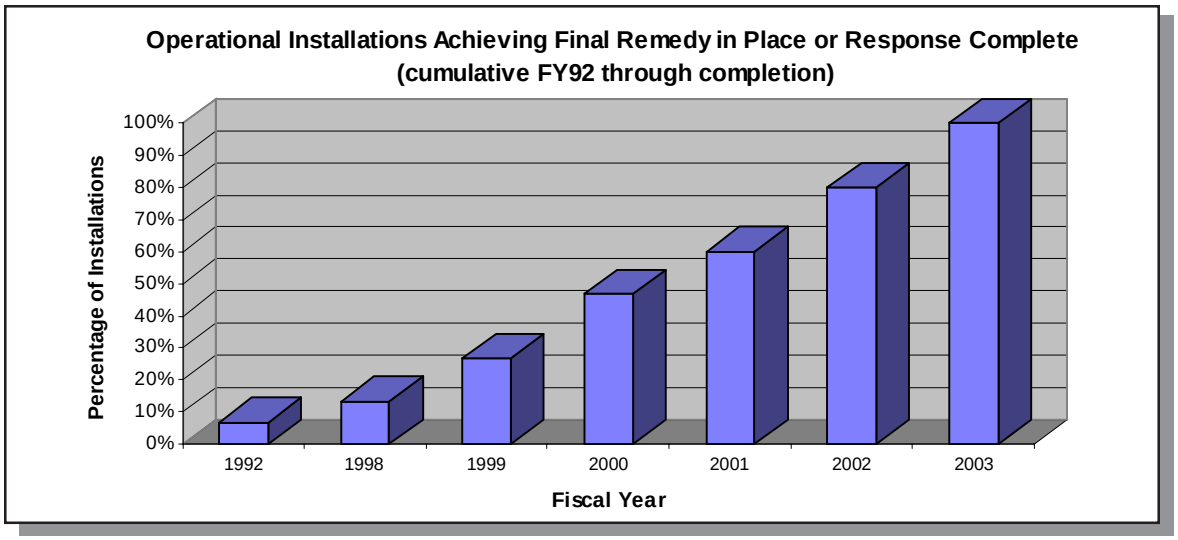


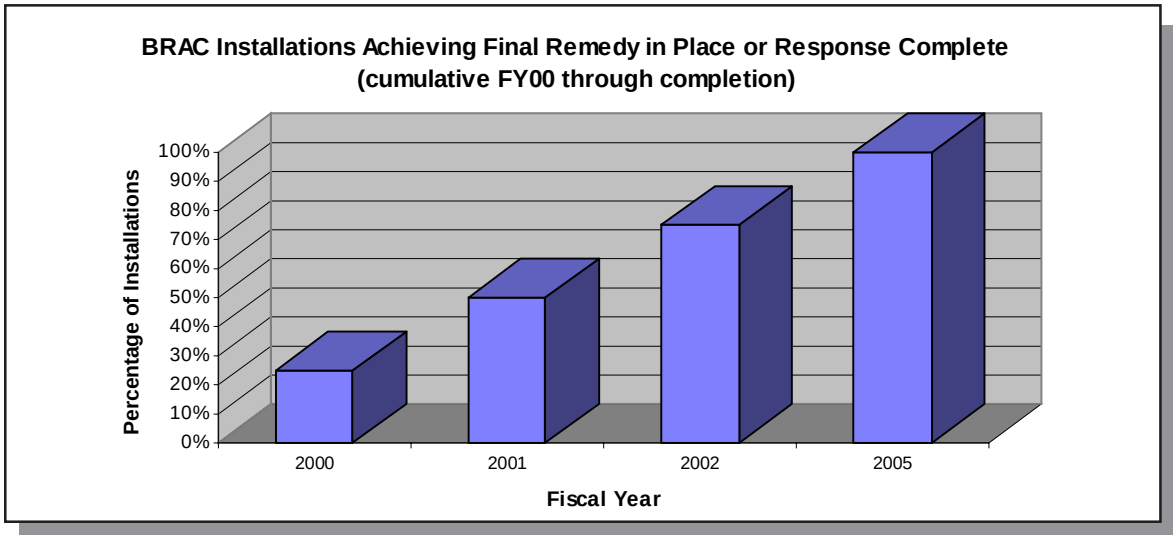
Associated with some of these services is the responsibility for environmental compliance and cleanup. For example, DLA is involved in cleanups at 68 active third-party sites where contamination has resulted from improper disposal or transfer of DoD hazardous wastes. Under DLA's Defense National Stockpile program, unique environmental issues arise in relation to storage, disposal, and sale of materials such as asbestos, lead, mercury, and thorium nitrate. At the end of fiscal year 1997 (FY97), DLA had a total of 646 sites in its environmental restoration program. The primary contaminants of concern at these sites are fuels, solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals.

DLA cleanup efforts at active installations are funded by the Defense-wide Environmental Restoration Account (ER, Defense-wide).

Program Execution

DLA has a staff of about 450 environmental specialists. These specialists are located throughout the world and are responsible for ensuring that DLA's mission activities are conducted in full compliance with applicable environmental requirements. The DLA logistics mission gives the agency special opportunities to provide services and support that are critical to the environmental programs of its military service customers. The goal of DLA's cleanup program is to reduce risk to human health and the environment by expediting the remediation of past hazardous material management sites. DLA is making good progress in its cleanup program and is meeting all DoD cleanup goals on time, and in some cases, ahead of schedule.





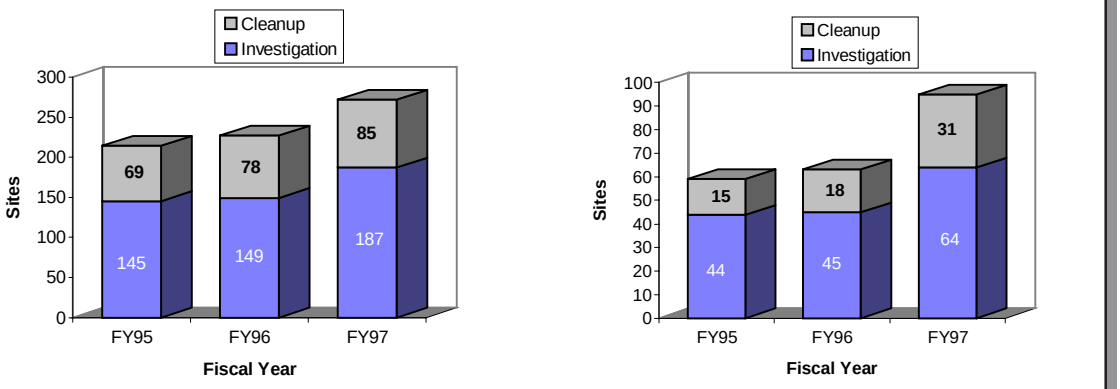
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) handles the bulk of DLA's cleanup program. Most of the contracts administered by USACE for this work are cost reimbursement-type contracts. Performance-based contracting is used at all DLA sites, and the results have been very good, promoting innovation and increasing cost-effectiveness.

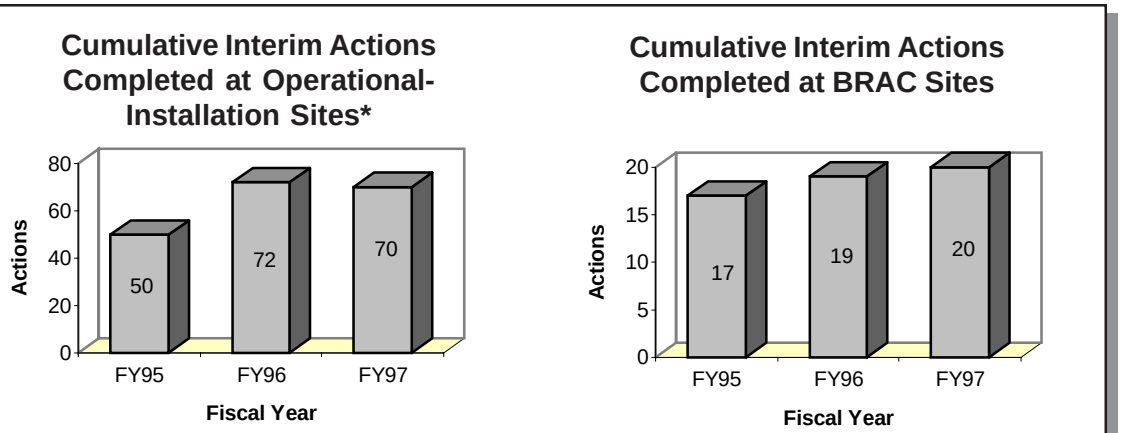
Program Accomplishments

During FY97, DLA submitted four of its five National Priorities List facilities as candidates for construction complete status, in conjunction with the President's "900 Sites Construction Complete by the Year 2000" initiative. These four facilities are the Defense Supply Center in Richmond, Virginia; the former Defense Depot

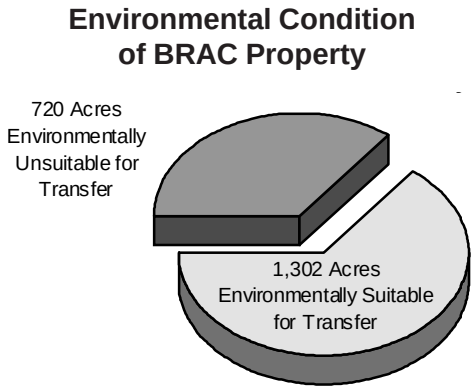
in Ogden, Utah; and the Sharpe and Tracy facilities at Defense Depot San Joaquin in California. According to DLA's information, all of these facilities should be awarded construction complete status by the end of calendar year 2000. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has accepted the Ogden and Sharpe facilities into the program and is looking at the other locations for possible inclusion in the future.

The Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC), one of DLA's Service Centers, has sold all of the remaining piles of fluorspar and bauxite in open-storage at Dunn Field at the Defense Distribution Depot in Memphis, Tennessee (DDMT). These ores were stored in large quantities (currently down to about 97,000 tons) and were originally maintained for strategic reserve purposes. There had been some concern in the local community about the hazards that may be associated with these stockpiled materials. DNSC and the installation have made removal of these stockpiles a high priority, and their expedited removal schedule has been praised by federal, state and local regulators, as well as by community members serving on the installation's restoration advisory



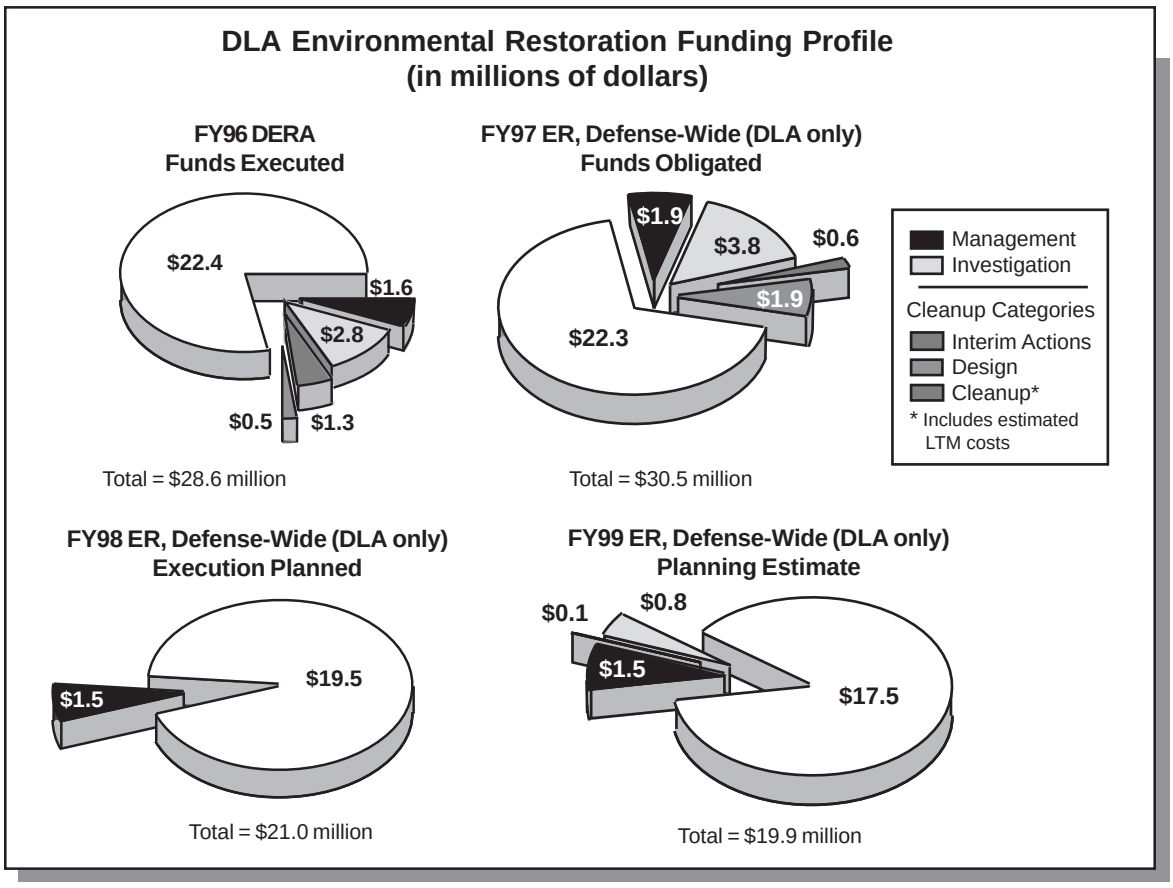


* The number of Interim Actions declined from FY96 to FY97 because several Interim Actions were reclassified as final remedial actions.



board (RAB). The installation has emphasized measures to control dust as the ores are removed in truckloads. By the end of FY97, all DNSC ores had been sold, and much of the material had been removed from the former depot. The remaining ores are scheduled for removal by 1999.

DNSC also completed cleanup of a future recreation site at Curtis Bay in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The county has been notified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that the Ordnance Road Property south of Baltimore, next to the new county jail, is now safe to use. DNSC worked with local and state officials for 2 years to clean up radioactive residue from thorium nitrate that had been stored in buildings on the site until 1981. This cleanup was accomplished before the property was sold to the county. The county now has plans to build a $4.5-million, 47-acre recreational complex on the site.

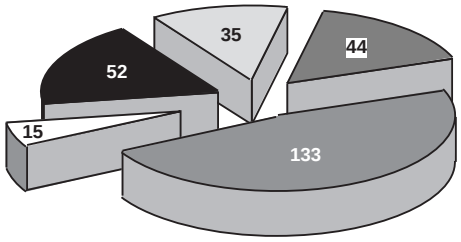


DLA also has made progress in its efforts to use groundwater cleanup technologies and processes other than pump-and-treat. Specific cases in which such innovative technologies have been used are as follows:

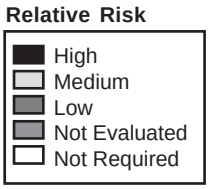
- A 6-month Treatability Study is under way at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) to evaluate a groundwater dual-phase extraction system. (This is actually an enhancement to pump-and-treat technology).
- Groundwater modeling was used at DSCR to show that a gasoline plume would attenuate before reaching the site boundary.
- Groundwater modeling also is being used at the Defense Depot Susquehanna, New Cumberland Facility, to convince regulators that several groundwater plumes will naturally attenuate.
- Natural attenuation has been accepted for the remediation of a portion of the comtaminant plume at Defense Depot San Joaquin, Tracy Facility.

In DLA's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program, a Memorandum of Agreement and a lease for the former Clothing Factory at the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) in Philadelphia were signed on June 22, 1997, between the Army, DLA, and Brite Star Manufacturing Co. Brite Star, which manufactures Christmas decorations, moved its factory and will move the outlet store from the current location to the former DPSC clothing factory building. The new facility provides Brite Star with approximately 1.2 million square feet of space. The company, which employs 300 people, plans to expand by 300 jobs within the next 3 to 5 years. Before cleanup, the clothing factory building had contained low levels of

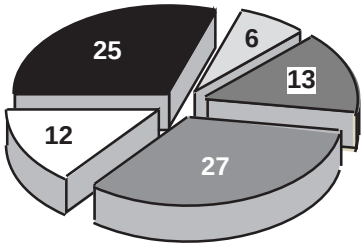
Relative Risk Ranking for ER, Defense-Wide and BRAC Sites in Progress



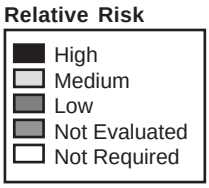
Total Sites 279



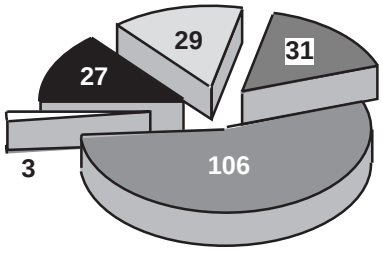
Relative Risk Ranking for ER, Defense-Wide Sites in Progress



Total Sites 83



Relative Risk Ranking for BRAC Sites in Progress



Total Sites 196

DDT. This contamination was cleaned up before the building was offered for lease.

Increasingly, DLA's cleanup activities are focusing on management by reduction of risk. DLA supports efforts to prioritize identification and remediation of sites according to risk to human health or the environment. A risk-based system is an important tool for installation commanders as they deal with regulatory agencies and the public concerning cleanup. DLA has performed Relative Risk Site Evaluations at 131 of its 279 sites in progress. Fifteen other sites do not require Relative Risk Site Evaluations because they have long-term Remedial Action Operations under way. The remaining 133 unevaluated sites are awaiting site characterization so that their Relative Risk Site Evaluations can be completed.

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